

Interesting Sketch of Funderburk History.

Below is an account of the death of H. P. Funderburk, of Columbus, Miss., and an interesting sketch of history and comment by Mr. S. M. Funderburk, of Birmingham, Ala.

Columbus, Miss., June 22.—The funeral of H. P. Funderburk who died at his home, 718 South Ninth avenue, last night, was held at the family residence at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, having been conducted by Rev. J. L. Vipperman, pastor of the First Baptist church.

Mr. Funderburk had been in feeble health for several years past, and about two weeks ago suffered a stroke of paralysis which finally resulted in his death. He was 68 years old and was a native of Pickens county, Alabama, but had been residing in Columbus for a number of years past. A widow and several children survive him.

The above announced was in reference to the death of Henry P. Funderburk who was a descendant of Jacob Funderburk who lived a few miles west of Lynchs creek on the Lancaster county side, in what is now known as the Tradesville section. Among a large number of sons was Joshua Funderburk, who in his younger days, after his marriage to Rebecca Robertson, a sister to the late Samuel and Ervin Robertson moved with two of his brothers, Abram and Henry Funderburk and one sister, the late Mrs. Lizzie Blakey, into what is now the Dudley section of Chesterfield county which was partially settled by the Funderburks with little or no capital.

The development of that wild section of country and being of very industrious habits succeeded in making it one of the very best sections of the county in the early part of the last century. Old Liberty Hill Baptist church stands today a living monument to the efforts of the father and his brothers and their kinsman, known as Uncle Jerry Funderburk, and his sons and daughters. We younger generations can recollect the old log church house, and how the sons and daughters of these old pioneer veterans could sing the old Southern and Sacred Harp tunes. Our imaginations so often fly back to those long ago days, and wish we could live them over in reality again.

Joshua Funderburk and his family with the Vails families removed from South Carolina in 1852 to Pickens county, Alabama, where he with his sons and a few others began again in the woods to settle up a new section of the country. His family consisted of seven sons, Harrison, Jackson, Jacob, Robert, Henry P., Arnie and Uriah. The last two mentioned are living, one at or near the old place settled by Joshua, the other one lives in Mississippi, and two daughters Rachel and Jane, who are living, and are widows, both having married brothers by the name of Abrams, who died several years ago.

Joshua Funderburk resided up to the date 1852, where Whiteford Jenkins now lives, and was succeeded by his nephew, the late Joshua C. Funderburk, father of Mrs. R. H. Blakeney and Mrs. Arra Simpson, of your town. When I visited that section last found that Mr. Jenkins had converted the old house, which is, notwithstanding nearly a century of use, in a well preserved condition, into a barn. I observed the doors and window

Famine and Anarchy in Control in Mexico City.

Washington, July 1.—With unparalleled conditions of famine and anarchy in Mexico City threatening the safety of foreigners officials of the United States were giving serious consideration tonight to relief measures.

Long dispatches by courier to Vera Cruz from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City were before Secretary Lansing here and President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., who may authorize an effort to obtain the consent of General Carranza to send supplies into the old Capital through neutral agencies. The diplomatic corps in Mexico City is counted on to provide for the removal of foreigners from the fighting zone.

"Only the opening of the railroad from Mexico City to Vera Cruz," said one of the Brazilian Minister's messages, "can bring relief to the situation." The dispatches, the first the department had received in nearly two weeks from the Mexico Capital, revealed that while the cable from the city is not cut, Carranza authorities refuse to permit messages to pass. It is understood the United States will inquire of Carranza to learn the responsibility for stopping of diplomatic communications.

While it appeared today that the Zapata forces still controlled the Capital fighting was continuing in the outskirts. The political situation in Mexico, generally believed, depends on the success of Carranza's operations. Carranza's successes in opposing the entry of Carranza's troops into the Capital has deadlocked operations in the south, while in the vicinity of Aguas Calientes General Villa claims to have retaken Lagoes and defeated General Hill, who succeeded Obregon in active command of the Carranza forces. Carranza officials, however, declare their troops are having continuous successes.

Efforts to restore peace wait to some extent upon the return of President Wilson, although the out-come of the military situation in the next few weeks will have an important bearing on the problem.

Many Villa leaders are in Washington and their group will be augmented by the early arrival of Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Villa's Foreign Minister.

blinds in particular, which demonstrated the wisdom and care used in the selection of material that went into buildings in that age. We younger people can learn profitable lessons from observing how well our fore parents build.

Mr. Editor, trusting this sketch of information may be interesting reading to some of his deceased relatives, who no doubt had forgotten him, and that I am not imposing upon their patience and your space will kindly ask you to publish same.

S. M. Funderburk, Birmingham, Ala.

P. S. Birmingham was again selected for Conventional city of United Confederate Veterans next year, and incidentally will say our advantages and facilities for taking care of the Vet's are double what they were when last Convention was held here, we extend to Vet's and sons a hearty welcome, and remember Birmingham expects you. June 28, 1915.

Nation In Debt For Last Year

Washington, July 1.—The second business year of the present administration which closed yesterday showed a \$38,864,381 deficit compared with a surplus for the year ending June 30, 1914, of \$34,418,677.

Official explanation will not be issued until the figures for the year are analyzed by Secretary McAdoo, but on the face of the records it is apparent that receipts were much smaller—and enormous reduction in customs revenues resulting from the war—and that disbursements were much greater.

Notwithstanding the deficit of the year's business the treasury now has an actual net balance of \$82,025,716. With every prospect that the balance will be increased by possibly \$10,000,000 in the next ten days, it is evident there will be no bond issue to replenish the coffers for many months to come, if at all.

Customs receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$209,268,107, about \$11,000,000 under estimates made by Secretary McAdoo several months after the war began, and \$82,000,000 below the amount from this source in 1914. With the end of the war apparently remote many treasury officials are convinced it will be necessary for congress to restore the old duty on sugar, which is to become free next year, and add about \$60,000,000 revenue.

The income tax proved the big producer the last 12 months. Total receipts up to the close of business last night were \$70,675, of which \$36,303,525 came in June 30. This is more than \$8,500,000 above the total received from the tax last year and there remain ten days in which it may be paid. Officials believe \$6,000,000 will come in in that time, bringing the total \$5,000,000 above the amount estimated.

It was said tonight that the personal income tax proved a surprise this year. Last year it brought in only \$28,000,000 but up to date this year it has produced more than \$11,000,000 and that probably will be augmented by several millions. The corporation income tax apparently will be about the same as last year's.

It now develops that the emergency tax law has proved a better revenue producer than expected. Despite this, however, internal revenue receipts for the year—\$335,828,377—were only about \$27,000,000 in excess of last year's. One contributing fact is that whiskey is not paying the revenue it used to produce by some \$16,000,000 or \$20,000,000 a year.

Another thing pointed out tonight by treasury officials was that the post office department, usually self-sustaining, has run behind this year and has received advances from the treasury amounting to more than \$6,000,000. The treasury has paid out on account of the Panama canal during the year more than \$29,000,000 which, though reimbursable, is not likely to be reimbursed for many years to come unless through a bond issue.

Total expenditures for the year were \$731,527,572 compared with \$700,559,248 last year.

"Papa, was Moses the first man to have the stomach ache?" "Why do you ask, Tommy?" "Because the Sunday school teacher said the Lord gave Moses two tablets."—Exchange.

Submarine Sinks Ship and 20 Americans Lost.

Washington, June 30.—The Dominion freight liner Armenian, flying the British flag and carrying mules from Newport News, Va., to England, was torpedoed and sunk Monday night by the German submarine U 38 off Cornwall, England, and nearly a score of American muleteers aboard are reported lost, according to messages to the state department today from John S. Armstrong, Jr., consul at Bristol. Twenty-nine men in all were lost and ten injured.

The news created a sensation in official quarters, as it was the first case of loss of American lives since the sinking of the Lusitania. The action of the United States government, however, depends almost entirely on whether the Armenian was chartered by the British government and was, in fact, a transport of war aboard which Americans would sail at their own risk, or whether she was an unarmed merchantman. In the latter case, even though carrying contraband, officials held the ship should be subjected to visit and search and those aboard transferred to a place of safety before the destruction of the vessel was attempted.

The activity of German submarines has been renewed in other directions for the British steamer Scottish Monarch of more than 5,000 tons, bound from New York for Manchester, and three Norwegian vessels have been sent to the bottom.

Cornish, N. H., July 1.—President Wilson declared tonight that Ambassador Page had transmitted to Washington the British Admiralty's announcement that the steamer Armenian sunk Monday by a German submarine with a loss of American lives, was "engaged in Admiralty business." The announcement relieved tension here. The President continued to decline to discuss the incident but talk of his leaving immediately for Washington heard early in the day, was not in evidence tonight. It was indicated here tonight that the sinking of the Armenian would be investigated to determine all the facts connected with the clearance of the vessel from Newport News and the status of the American muleteers lost when she sank.

The President has not been informed whether the American muleteers were in the employ of the British Government.

The President still is awaiting word as to when Germany's reply to the last American note on submarine warfare is to be looked for.

Bull Insulted Mr. Seegers

Jeffersonian.
On last Monday morning our good friend and fellow townsman, Mr. J. H. Seegers went down to his pasture to feed his cattle having nothing but the friendliest feelings toward all the world, but not so with a large bull belonging to the herd, who was thirsting for gore, and attacked Mr. Seegers most viciously getting him down and attempting to gore him to death, and would, no doubt, have succeeded had it not been for the presence of mind of Mr. Seegers who drew his knife and stabbed the animal in one of his eyes, making him run off a little way while Mr. Seegers got up and made a get-away.
Resenting the insult, and determined on revenge, Mr. Seegers went off and returned with reinforcements, and what he did for that bull was a plenty.

Ford Will Build Iron Mules.

Henry Ford, the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer, has purchased thousands of acres of land near home at Dearborn, Mich., and erect a huge blast furnace and great factories for the manufacture of tractor engines. Iron ore will be used direct from the mines in upper Michigan, turned over to the smelting plant and turned immediately into tractor engines.

"It is our plan," says an officer of the Ford company, "never to let the iron cool off from the time it leaves the furnace until it is turned out in the shape of tractor engines."

For years Henry Ford and his engineering experts have been experimenting with tractor engines, and some time ago they perfected a model that it is predicted will practically drive the horse off the farm. Once the men behind the plan were sure they had what they wanted, they began their arrangements for the manufacture of them.

It has been said that the tractor engine, with all its possibilities, will have a greater and enormous output. Already it is predicted that 20,000 men will be employed at the new plant—5,000 more than at the motor car plant.

"What this machine will do that is of world-wide importance," declares Henry Ford, "it is to keep young men on the farm. It will reduce the cost of tilling the soil by one-half or one-third and it will produce food in abundance for his increased population. It will make work, lots of work."

"It will take 20 years to develop the new plant—the best state of efficiency. It is my plan to make all my motors at Dearborn, for both the tractor and the motor cars. I expect to plant the factory on 600 acres."

This new plant will be created in the vicinity of where Ford played as a boy. It is predicted that, once the big plant is under way, the output will be 1,000,000 engines a year.

Thomas Edison, Optimist.

Washington Post.

Thomas A Edison stood near his great plant at Orange, N. J., a few months ago and saw \$3,000,000 worth of property go up in smoke. The firemen were prevented from doing effective work on account of darkness resulting from the dislocation of the power plant.

The next day the inventor was busily engaged in reconstructing the plant on a bigger scale than ever. He did not take a day off to bemoan his hard luck. Indeed, he actually turned bad luck into good by seizing upon and perfecting an idea which occurred to him during the fire. Why should the firemen be handicapped by darkness? How could the handicap be removed?

Within two days after the fire Mr. Edison had made a working model of a portable searchlight, the most powerful ever devised, which has now been perfected. It is equipped with small storage batteries, but it can throw rays of 3,000,000 candlepower. Firemen equipped with it can work at night as freely as in daylight—more effectively, in fact, as the searchlight overcomes the gloom of smoking interiors and will be valuable in fighting large daylight fires.

Good for Tom Edison! He is the personification of American grit, ingenuity and optimism. Nature seems to relish a contest with such men, trying them out and opening her treasures to them after they have proved their mettle.

Sheriff Griffith Took all the "Likker."

Monroe Enquirer.

Sheriff J. V. Griffith captured about eight gallons of liquor last Saturday afternoon. The owner can get it if he will take the proper steps—but no steps to get the booze will be taken. Sheriff Griffith saw a thirsty bunch making such preparations for an automobile trip that led him to believe that the trip was to be one to get some liquor as well as to take a joy ride. And the sheriff got into his machine and trailed the one under suspicion. The miles were reeled off in a northeasterly direction until Sike's mill on Rocky river was reached. The sheriff found that three of the automobilists had crossed the river and three were waiting on this side of the stream. In a short time a buggy came up and in the vehicle was a very small boy, an idiot and a quantity of brand new corn liquor. The liquor was taken by the sheriff and as the little boy and the idiot could not be handled by the law they were allowed to go. The thirsty ones went to their homes very much disappointed. There is no law against wanting liquor and there is nothing in the "statutes" made and provided against trying to get liquor, and for that reason the thirsty ones were not arrested and as they did not violate any law—it would be fair to give name.

Some of the boys whose tongues hung out with thirst when the news came back that "there was nothing doing" for there were others who were anxiously awaiting the return of that automobile which went after the "likker."

Cotton Crop Estimate 12,500,000 Bales.

Washington, July.—A prospective cotton crop of 12,500,000 equivalent 500 pound bales this season is unofficially estimated from the department of agriculture's June 25 condition and acreage report issued today. That would be 3,600,000 bales less than last year's crop, or a reduction of 22 per cent.

In all 31,535,000 acres were planted this year, showing that the government's repeated appeals to cotton growers to reduce their acreage and devote more land to other crops had been heeded. Reductions for this year's area amounted to 5,871,000 acres, or 15.6 per cent.

Condition of the crop was better than last year at this time and also better than the ten-year average on June 25. Along the Atlantic coast the crop deteriorated in June but conditions improved in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

A total area of 31,535,000 acres of cotton is under cultivation in the United States according to the estimate of the department of agriculture announced today. That compares with 37,406,000 acres, the revised estimate of acreage under cultivation a year ago.

Dr. Vaughn at Chesterfield.

Chesterfield Advertiser.

Dr. H. E. Vaughn, of Oakboro N. C., has decided to locate at Chesterfield, S. C., for the practice of his profession. Dr. comes to Chesterfield highly recommended both as a physician and as a man. He can be found at Laney's Pharmacy.